

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

Vol. XVII.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1817

[No. 5035.]

For Sale, Freight, or Charter.
The substantial fast sailing brig **VIRGINIA**, burthen 1,200 barrels. For terms apply to **N. KEENE.**
Oct. 1

Lawrason & Fowle
HAVE landing from the brig Dolphin, captain Williams, from Boston, 50 bolts first quality Russia Duck 100 do. Ravens do.
100 pieces Russia sheetings
Also, for sale,
The cargo of the brig Lyon, captain Lacey, of 230 tons Plaster Paris.
For Freight,
The brig **LYON** is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days and take a foreign or coastwise freight.
For Philadelphia,
The regular Packet schooner **HILAN**, John Hand master, will sail in a few days. For freight, apply on board, at Ramsay's wharf.
For New-York,
The new sloop **MECHANIC**, James Smith, master, will take freight low if immediate application is made.
For Freight,
The brig **ORLANDO**, E. Knapp Hall, master; burthen about 800 barrels or 230 hogsheads; is a first rate vessel, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to **LAWRASON & FOWLE**, who have for sale, their cargo of 240 tons Plaster Paris.
For Lubec,
The schooner **THOMAS & SARAH**, Capt. Cook; will sail in a few days and take freight on very low terms.
AND FOR SALE,
Said schooner's cargo of 180 tons Plaster Paris.
For Barbados,
The substantial fast sailing, coppered (British) brig **MINERVA**, Thos. Jennings master; burthen 1200 bbls.; will be in readiness for the reception of a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to **FRANCIS ADAMS**, jun.
For Freight,
The ship **HAZARD**, Wm. Crabtree, jun. master; burthen 3800 bbls. or 500 hhd. tobacco; can be ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo. Apply to **LAWRASON & FOWLE.**
For New-York,
The sloop **PLOUGHBOY**, captain Watkins, is a fast sailer; burthen 500 barrels, in complete order to receive a cargo on board. For freight or passage apply to **JOHN G. LADD & CO.**
Lime and Lumber,
JOHN G. LADD & CO. offer for sale the cargo of brig **Galen**, viz: 600 casks fresh Thomaston LIME, 7,000 feet clear **BOARDS**, 7,000 feet merchantable. For Boston or any Eastern Port,
The brig **GALEN**, captain McIntire, burthen 900 barrels, will be ready to receive freight in two days. Apply as above.
Fresh Lisbon Lemons, &c.,
JOHN G. LADD & CO. have received per schooner **Pike**, from Baltimore, and offer for sale, 20 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons, 1 bale India Floor Matting.
Barbados Sugar,
28 HHDs. first quality Barbados Sugar, for sale at long credit for approved bills, or discount allowed for cash.
N. REILLY,
Stores of Messrs. J. & P. Jaffney, Union street.
For Sale,
A **STRONG** healthy **NEGRO MAN**, believed to be from thirty to thirty-five years of age. He has for a few years past worked under the direction of an experienced green-house gardener. Apply to **NORBERT HUNTER**, Esq. Alexandria.
August 5

Ladies' Silk & Morocco Shoes,
JUST received, from Genoa, a few boxes of ladies' elegant Silk & Morocco Shoes, men's Boots, Booties and Shoes—Also, Mantle Ornaments. And by the schooner **Geo. Washington**, from Norfolk, 17 hhd. Prime **MOLASSES.**
For sale by **NEWTON KERNE.**
August 26

Sampson's Memoirs.
JUST published and for sale by the subscriber, a new edition of **Sampson's Memoirs**, revised and corrected by the author, price, bound, 82 30. Comic Dramas by Miss Edgeworth, price, in boards, 21. Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments, (a few copies only) price, in boards, 82 50.
R. GRAY.
sept. 24

Plaster Paris.
JOHN G. LADD & Co. have received and offer for sale the cargo of ship **Mechanic**, consisting of 66 tons Plaster Paris.
September 22

Double Black Tin Ware, &c.
Being desirous of selling out, the subscriber offers his **STOCK ON HAND**, consisting of an elegant assortment of Double Black Tin Ware, with a general assortment of Plain do. at very reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Apply at the Factory, opposite the Gazette printing office.
W. MOORE.
August 14

Tobacco.
200 KEGS prime Chewing Tobacco, Spanish and common Segars, Macaba and Rappee Snuff, Scotch Snuff in kegs and bladders, For sale by the subscriber at his manufactory on King-street, between Columbus and Alfred streets.
JOHN GRUBB.
sept. 18

ICE,
To be had every day DURING the summer, from morning till sunset, except Sundays, on which day it will be delivered till 10 o'clock, A. M.
Those who wish to subscribe for the season, will please apply to **LEWIS BERLER.**
May 28

Journeyman Stone-Masons
Wanted at Fort Washington. A NUMBER of Journeyman Stone-Masons will meet with constant employment at Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per day, at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, near Alexandria.
August 27

Piano Fortes.
JUST received, for sale by the subscribers, two elegant fine toned **PIANO FORTES**, with the additional Keys, and newest fashion.
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
August 27

Soap
JOHN G. LADD & Co. have just received from Baltimore by ship **Fanny**, and offer for sale—4 boxes Windsor soap 4 do palm do 4 do variegated red and white 4 do compound variegated 4 do wash balls 5 do brown—all of superior quality.
September 20

Whiskey, Rum, &c.
MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR, in addition to their extensive stock, have received—20 hhd. Pennsylvania rye whiskey 20 bbls northern rum 7 hhd. refined sugars 20 bags Bourbon coffee for family use 20 do India do 120 boxes fresh Muscatel raisins 5 tons patent shot 10 casks cheese 40 boxes rose and Windsor soap 1 pipe old fine flavored cogniac brandy.
September 22

A Negro Servant wanted.
A **LIBERAL** price will be given for a male Servant of color, from 14 to 24 years of age. Enquire of the printer.
July 23

Hardware & Cutlery.
THE subscriber has a few casks **Hardware** and **Cutlery**, which he will sell very low for cash or on a short credit. He has also a handsome assortment of **GOODS** opened, with a general assortment of
Country merchants and others will find it to their interest to call and see the Goods.
JOHN JOHNSTON.
March 4

Fresh Goods.
THE subscriber has just opened a variety of **DRY GOODS**, bought at auction for cash, which are offered for sale at prices as low as they can be obtained in the district.
SAMUEL MARK.
First door west of the Mechanics Bank.
sept. 22

Prime Chewing Tobacco.
50 KEGS Prime Chewing Tobacco, 1 lb twists, 8's and 12's, part h. kegs, of Barclay's approved manufactory (warranted)—allowed by those acquainted with it to be of very superior quality. Just received from Richmond, and for sale by **JOHN JACKSON & Co.**
September 30
tutts 3w Agents.

For Sale.
44 PUNCHBONS Antigua Rum, 3d and 4th proof, and 90,000 lbs. Guadalupe Sugars; both of which are entitled to debenture.
sept. 15 JAMES SANDERSON.

Sugars.
52 HDS. low priced sugars, just received and for sale by **MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.**
September 24

Sugar, &c.
40 HDS. second qual. Brown sugars, which are a consignment, and will be sold low. 20 bags heavy black pepper 20 boxes mould candles 20 do dip do 200 pieces German rolls 20 bbls. tanner's oil, of sup. quality 100 reams wrapping paper 4000 bushels Turks' Island salt, and A few hhd. of Molasses
For sale by **MORDECAI MILLER.**
September 19
tutds

Shoes
S. & D. REED, Fairfax-street, HAVE just received an extensive assortment of **SHOES**, which they will sell on very accommodating terms. Country merchants can be supplied with shoes by the trunk at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices.
IN STORE, 500 first quality felt HATS. 200 reams WRAPPING PAPER.
September 8
mwllf

Blacking Cakes.
JUST received for sale by the subscribers, **DAY & MARTIN's** very superior **BLACKING CAKES**; so much esteemed for their beautiful jet black, and nourishment of leather.
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
September 1
mwlf

Charles Slade
HAS received by the ship **Boston**, Finley, and the ship **Atalanta**, Reese, from Liverpool, part of his fall importation of **WARE**. And who has lately received a large and general assortment of **Bar Iron**; which, added to his former stock, makes his assortment very complete. The Winchester and Leesburg papers will please insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office for collection.
sept. 27 6t

English and German ALMANACS, for 1818.
Just published and for sale by the gross, dozen or single one, By **JOHN A. STEWART.** Who has on hand, a large stock of writing and letter paper, pasteboards, slates, blank books, quills, sealing wax, wafers, playing cards, and paper for rooms.
Also, Family and common bibles and testaments, prayer books, psalm and hymn books, with many other established religious works of merit. A general assortment of
School Books,
Among which are, the Greek and Latin Classics, Dilworth's, Webster's, Mavor's, Conley's, Murray's, Columbian and Philadelphia spelling books, Murray's, Webster's, Ashe's and Conley's grammars, Murray's Primer, Introduction, Reader, Exercises and Key, Am. Class Book, Blair's Reading Exercises, New Introduction to Reading, New-York Reader, New 3d and 3d, Scott's Lessons, English Speaker, Goldsmith's England, Rome and Greece, Webster's Selection, American Speaker, Dodsley's and Crossall's Fables, Blair's Grammar of Chemistry, O'Neil's and Willet's Geography, Dilworth's, Tutor's, Jesse's & Jandou's Arithmetic, Johnson's, Sheridan's, and Walker's Dictionary, Atlases and Maps, etc. etc. together with a large stock of Law, History and Miscellany.
Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.
August 21

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MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR, in addition to their extensive stock, have received—20 hhd. Pennsylvania rye whiskey 20 bbls northern rum 7 hhd. refined sugars 20 bags Bourbon coffee for family use 20 do India do 120 boxes fresh Muscatel raisins 5 tons patent shot 10 casks cheese 40 boxes rose and Windsor soap 1 pipe old fine flavored cogniac brandy.
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JOHN JOHNSTON.
March 4

Fall Goods.
JOSEPH JANNEY, has imported in the ship **Boston**, Capt. Finley, from England, about an hundred packages, containing a general assortment of **WOOLLEN & COTTON GOODS**, which are offered for sale by the package or piece; and are very low.
September 25
dtf

Fall Goods.
THOMAS JANNEY & CO. have imported per the ship **Boston**, direct from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of **Fall and Winter Goods**; which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.
9th mo. 27
dtf

Lindsay and Hill.
HAVE just received and offer for sale, 80 barrels N. E. Rum 25 hhd. Antigua & St. Croix do 20 chests and half chests imperial and young hyson tea 16 hhd. and 20 bbls sugar 4500 bushels Turks-Island salt 150 sacks Liverpool coarse do 200 barrels herrings and a few barrels shall of the first quality.
September 23

India China.
CONSISTING of Tea and dining sets Pint bowls (enamelled) Evening cups and saucers Dining plates (flat and deep) Dessert plates (2d and 3d sizes) Also, a few pieces superior
L. P. Madeira Wine.
Just received per the sch'r Henry Clay, For sale by **CHARLES MCATELLET**, Irwin's wharf.
sept. 9
tutts 2w

Whiskey, Rum, &c.
THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale, 15 hhd. } WHISKEY 15 bbls. } 4 hhd. rum 4 hhd. Jamaica spirits 2 pipes French brandy 2 ditto Holland gin 15000 wt. green coffee 10 hhd. sugar 40 bales cotton 20 chests young hyson & imperial 10 boxes figs 10 do fig blue
AND IN STORE, Pepper; allspice; ginger; cloves; nutmegs; apple brandy; molasses, etc. etc. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms.
CHICK & CLARKE, sept. 16
Central wharf.

Lawrason & Fowle
HAVE for sale the cargo of the ship **Maria**, capt. Fletcher, from Liverpool, of 7000 bushels coarse salt 600 bushels copl
Also, The cargo of the brig **Boston**, captain Knowles, from Boston, of 190 tons Plaster Paris 9 hhd. Muscovado sugar
Also, The cargo of the sch'r **Enterprise**, capt. Gray, from St. Andrews, of 180 tons Plaster Paris
Also, The cargo of the brig **Mercator**, capt. Parsons, from Lubec, of 180 tons Plaster Paris
The cargo of the brig **Mary**, captain Stackpole, from Portland, of 100 tons Plaster Paris 50,000 feet clear Lumber 20 barrels Tanners' Oil
Also, Landing from the sch'r **Hilan**, captain Hand, from Philadelphia, and Nancy & Mary, from Boston, 15 hhd. N. Orleans 9 do Muscovado Sugars 38 bolts Russia Duck, of a superior quality.
sept. 24

Wm Morgan.
LADIES' SHOE-MAKER.
GRATEFUL for past favors, returns his thanks to the Ladies of Alexandria and its vicinity for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he will REMOVE this day to the city of Washington, in front of the Theatre, Pennsylvania Avenue—where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders he may be favored with in his line. He informs those in particular whom he has heretofore worked for, that his measure book will be alphabetically arranged, and by their describing the kind wanted, will be punctually attended to.
Those indebted to him will please pay their respective bills when presented, to enable him to settle his business as far as practicable. By so doing they will confer a favor which will be duly reciprocated.
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September 29

L. P. Madeira.
A FEW casks Mess. Murdock, Yonille, Wardrop & Co's London Particular Madeira, of fine quality, for sale by **W. HODGSON.**
Jan. 31

Straw Bonnets.
8 BOXES fashionable Straw Bonnets just received and for sale by **S. B. GODDARD.**
September 27

Fall Goods.
THE Boston's arrival from England brings part of my fall supplies, and have now a full assortment of Hardware Cutlery Britannia Plated, brass, and Japaned wares 1,064 lbs. best Irish glue 350 lbs. superior Turkey oil stone 90 casks cut nails and brads And just at hand, a quantity of Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.—For sale by **RICHARD SLADE.**
The National Intelligencer and Winchester Gazette will please insert the above 5 times.
sept. 23
tutts 2w

Hugh Smith & Co.
HAVE received by the ships **Boston** and **Maria**, just arrived from Liverpool, their fall supply, which, with their stock on hand, enables them to offer an extensive assortment of **EARTHEN WARE, CHINA AND GLASS,** for sale at low prices. Also on hand, A few tons shot Pipes in boxes Window glass, 7-9, 8-10, and 10-12 A few cwt. dry white lead
sept. 23
turns 2w

British & American Stationary.
JUST received, for sale by the subscribers, a complete assortment of **STATIONARY ARTICLES**, consisting of Superfine folio & quarto post, hot pressed, gilt and plain; best vellum and common foolscap paper; drawing, log, iron-monger's, large wrapping & blotting do.; a large quantity of quills of all prices, Dutch, English and American; very best ink powder; Japan & India ink; Clout's durable do.; Crehore's and Humphreys' hot pressed eagle cards; invitation and visiting ditto; plain, gilt and embossed; best black lead and pencils; hair pencils and crayons; Reeves's genuine colors in large and small boxes and single cakes; pen-knives of the very first quality, from one to eight blades, and desk knives; ivory folders; Egyptian, pewter, glass, plated and pocket instands of all sorts; gentlemen's and ladies' elegant real Morocco pocket books; silver mounted, with and without instruments; ladies' thread cases and work boxes fine and common; pocket books of every description; asses' skin tablets; sealing wax and wafers; sand and pounce boxes, and ink sand; counting house files and scales; violin strings; German & Roman, slates and pencils; India rubber; silver and plated pencil cases, water seals; plated spectacles; Gunter's scales and dividers; mathematical instruments in cases, and a great variety of room hangings.
THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND, A good assortment of Charts; Blun's West-India Atlas; coast pilot and Bowditch's navigator, of the latest edition; fine toned German flutes, with books of instruction for the same and all other instruments; a large assortment of music & music books; merchants' account books of every description; record ditto; copying and copy books; copperplate copies of very superior kinds; bibles, testaments, and common prayer books of all sizes and in all the various kinds of binding—all the Greek & Latin school books and classics now in use.
A general assortment of English and French School Books, Dictionaries and Grammars; too numerous to insert here, in quantity, with engravings, from the press of Samuel Wood and others.
Blank Books of every kind made to any pattern in the neatest manner and of the best materials.
JAMES KENNEDY & SON.
September 6
stutts

Alexandria Morocco Manufactury.
At the Corner of Ormoko & Wale-streets near the Fish wharf. Where may be had, Morocco for gentlemen's boots, Morocco and American kid of all colors for ladies' shoes, coach-makers' and hatters' Lining Skins, hatters' and spinning wool. The above articles manufactured in the best manner by the subscribers.
John D. Benckert & Co.
N. B. John of Silks scoured and dyed in the best manner.
November 7
cotd

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL STREET.

Daily Gazette 7 Dollars.
Country Gazette 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1817.

CENSUS

Of the Corporation of Alexandria, taken by order of the Court, for 1817.

WHITE POPULATION.

White females over 16 years 1679
do under do 1181-2860
White males over do 1438
do under do 1215-2653

Majority of females 207
Total males and females 5513

BLACK POPULATION.

Free Slaves.
Females over 16 yrs 352 512-864
do under do 501 337-638-1503
Males over do 188 389-377
do under do 906 361-567-1144

Majority of females 358
Total males and females 2646

WHITE POPULATION.

White population 5513

Black population 2646

Majority of white population 2867

Grand total 8159

Tithes 1438

577

854

2879

552 free females

2527

805 county terms

2832—The number of tithes on which a corporation tax of 150 cents is laid to build a jail.

1438

577

2015—The number of persons that pay corporation tax to the common council for the support of the town.

1438

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if you are a stranger, an half dollar, but will very graciously condescend to except a copper quarto. The principal amusements are the theatre, dancing, &c. There is not a week passes, but has more or less holidays, which bring with them their different diversions and grand processions. Sunday is considered a great day of amusement, and is generally devoted, except in the morning hour for mass, to horse racing, fencing, quoits, &c. and in the evening, balls, cards, and dancing.

The people here generally possess a great disregard for agriculture and commerce, and indeed for human industry in general; an excessive pride and arrogant contempt of all other nations; a temper of the most malignant cast, which drives them to seek revenge in a most cowardly and dastardly manner: there are, however, some few exceptions from this general rule. They are also remarkable for their superstitious veneration of the clergy. The women are handsome, good tempered, and much prone to gallantry, which gives them an additional advantage in the eyes of a stranger.

The following will give you some faint idea of their superstition. On St. Vincent's day (the patrons of the kingdom of Valencia, who flourished about 150 years ago) numerous stages are erected in all the principal squares in the city, on which are represented the miracles said to have been performed by this good saint. One representation is the saint's recovering an immense rice cake that had been stolen; another stopping a ferocious bull with his holy water sprinkler. A moor who had fallen from the top of a house is kept suspended in air; the scattered members of a child that had been cut to pieces are instantly joined by a touch of his crucifix. What a sublime representation in honor of the deity.

The Host, or Sacrament, is administered to sick persons, who have been pronounced past recovery. It is carried in the day or night, as occasion may require, with great pomp and parade, escorted by a guard of soldiers, with a band of music. It moves slowly along, the monks chanting, and bearing in their hands a long lighted candle of wax. This they believe is the real presence of the Deity.—You are warned of its approach by the ringing of a small bell. As soon as it appears, down upon your knees you must go, and take off your hat if you value your life. If in the night, lights must be placed in all your windows. If in the day, your balconies must be decorated with crimson silk, &c.

The country for several miles around Valencia is one continual plain, under the highest state of cultivation, presenting, now, the appearance of a New-England August. Luscious fields of wheat and corn, with plantations of olives—Mulberry, fig, and orange trees, &c. The country however, wants that diversity of scenery, so common and beautiful in America. You are soon tired of wandering over a prospect which presents the same object at every turn of the eye. The soil is extremely rich, and produces two crops of wheat a year. Every month brings with it new seed times and new harvests, so that the husbandman has no respite the year round.—Apricots, strawberries, cherries, &c. are now in great perfection and plenty, and for about 20 cents sufficient could be bought to furnish a desert for ten people.

A few days since, I visited, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, Murviedro, about twelve miles distant, where once stood the ancient Saguntum. The town contains about 500 inhabitants; who are principally engaged in agriculture. It is defended by a strong and large castle, where the French, consisting of 1000 men, kept at bay 8000 Spaniards, and English, under General Roache, who were compelled to retire. Among the most conspicuous of the ruins, are plainly to be seen the remains of a Roman Amphitheatre, situated on the declivity of a hill; 9000 people could be accommodated here, and the gradations of the seats are still distinctly seen.

After all I have seen in the new world, I pant again to visit my dear and native place. I have seen quite enough of this country to disgust me, and to render the one I left far more valuable. I have seen sufficient of kings and nobles, to endure me still more to the beloved and simple republicanism of my country: that country whose rising greatness I contemplate with so much pleasure: that country of which I am proud to call myself a citizen. It is indeed with pride that I say it, I am a citizen of the only free country on earth—feared and respected by all, whether enemies or friends.

ALEXANDRIA: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1817.

The letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches to his friend at Natchez which appears in this day's paper will, if it be founded in truth, speak so unequivocally to this country and its government that they must in self-defence lay aside all unnecessary ceremony with Spain. The policy of taking possession of Texas will in that case, we should imagine, be no longer thought questionable. If three hundred Spaniards have attacked our troops, and killed 27 out of 55, Colonel Perry and Major Gordon being among the slain (and so that latter states) Ferdinand and his whole posse of knaves and Jesuits will not be able to find in all their subtlety, a point of refuge, or a loophole through which to escape. Concession and atonement must be had.—At the same time we must allow that considering the state of the Spanish colony bordering upon our territories, and the temper of the parties who are struggling, it would be rash, without full enquiry to determine, whether the outrage alluded to was really a purpose act of hostility of the royal party, authorized by the king, or a stratagem of the Patriots to involve the Spanish government in a quarrel with ours. We think too highly of the President's spirit and good sense to suspect him of slumbering upon the matter.

FROM THE NATCHES INTELLIGENCER.
Extract of a letter from Doctor John Sibley to Doctor John H. Robinson, of this city, dated Natchitoches, August 27.

Since my last, the Spanish, intercepted dispatches, taken by some Hieten Indians, who killed the two Spaniards bearing them, between St. Antonio and Laredo, have been more fully examined: They make it certain, that Perry and his party were attacked near the two camps in the vicinity of Laredo, on the morning of the 19th of June, by more than 200 Spaniards, and the result was, that after a desperate fight, 27 of Perry's party were killed, and 14 made prisoners, 12 of them being severely wounded; and that Perry and Gordon were among the killed. No other names mentioned, except that the Spanish commanding officer was severely wounded. It appears from a paragraph in a letter, that Perry was detached to escort Gen. Bernardo Gutierrez, whose presence in St. Antonio and St. Louis de Potosi was greatly desired. Arrived, after a siege of 6 or 7 days, took by capitulation the little fort of Soto la Marina, in which was Major Pierre, of New-Orleans and the Patriot bishop Mier, who were with the other principal officers sent towards Mexico. They state, that in the fort were 200 men, mostly inhabitants, who had joined Mina, and that Mina was overtaken 13 leagues distant, by an army of 3000 royalists; 600 of whom were cavalry. Mina's force was from 800 to 1000: He received them with great gallantry. The royal cavalry charged upon his infantry, who stood firm and threw the cavalry into disorder, who fell back upon their own infantry, and confused the whole. The cavalry could not be rallied again. Mina profited by their situation, and by their own account destroyed 200 of them. They retreated, and Mina pursued his route, towards Green Lake, where some patriots are strongly fortified, under the command of an ex-priest. Arrived, was unable to pursue him.

Mr. Davenport received a letter from Capt. Salvan, written in Atlatapas, stating that he had received information from Mexico contradicting the accounts brought to New-Orleans by Col. Bean, and at the close of his letter says: "I have this moment received accounts by a person in 4 days from Galvestown, stating that Gen. Mina had been very successful; and beater Arrived in two important battles, and that he was about setting off for New-Orleans to attempt again what he had been just ready to execute, when Col. Bean arrived, and brought the discouraging news from the vicinity of Mexico, which since appears not to have been true." The new establishment above Grand River, called Fort Salden, is abandoned, it proved uncongenial to the climate. Out of 105 who were there in June last, 20 of them were sick, while those at Fort Claiborne were healthy.

All the troops in this quarter, are at this place, consisting of Fowk's Middle's and Beard's companies, commanded by Col. Trimble; who is now gone with Judge Johnson, on a 40 days tour into the woods, after a new stock of health; they passed the Caddo nation ten days ago, all well, and mending. Our troops are abundant, Natchitoches improving, and the country in the vicinity settling: Between the Rio Honda, and the Sabine, where, when you knew it, few people lived, now contains about 200 families, and about 400 families are settled on Red River, between the Conchitto and the Padou country, and Pecan Point, including the Mount Prairie and the Prairie Chan settlements; the waters of which drain into Washita. It is proba-

ble they will double in the course of one year. This new settlement will be of great benefit to this place, than all the Spanish trade would. There are a number of people, mostly Americans, living at Natchitoches, and are purchasing up Spanish land claims under the belief that the boundaries of the United States will soon extend beyond that place. Galvestown continues the rendezvous. Matagorda was found not to answer; there are about 200 prize negroes there, for sale. Several persons in this state are speculating in them. They will be watched, and the negroes seized as soon as they are brought in. Twenty or thirty of them have been seized in Opelousas."

From the Georgia Journal, Sept. 16.
Owing to some strange fatality, the following letter from Gen. Gaines to the Executive of this state, written nearly two months ago, was not received till last week:

"Head-Quarters, Camp Montg.,
M. T. July 20th, 1817."

SIR—Having been instructed by Major Gen. Jackson to demand of the Seminole Indians the delivery of the murderers of our citizens, and in the event of a non compliance to take such vengeance as will completely shake the thirst those Indians have for the blood of our citizens.—I in May last, despatched an officer to the Catabachoe, with an order to invite the chiefs to attend near the boundary line, for the purpose of presenting to them my communication demanding the delivery of the murderers. The principal Chief of the Mickasukee town has refused to attend a meeting, nor has any other chief attended for the purpose of hearing my communication: and I have ascertained that a strong spirit of hostility towards us still exists among them: I have therefore made arrangements for assembling at Fort Scott, near the head of the Appalachicola river, in next month, the whole of my disposable force, in order to settle our differences with the Indians, and put a stop to the predatory war, carried on for some time past at the expense of the lives and property of unoffending and helpless settlers.

My force, though sufficient to meet the warriors of the towns in the vicinity of the Appalachicola, (should they prefer war to a surrender of their offenders) may not be equal to that which a general rupture there, would very soon bring together; and as any attempt on the part of the Indians to oppose the arrest of the murderers will be followed by an immediate trial of our strength, I shall in that event, have occasion for an auxiliary force. I have therefore to request of your excellency a detachment of militia to consist of one battalion of riflemen and one battalion of light or mounted infantry, to be held in readiness to assemble at Fort Hawkins in next month, armed, clothed, and equipped for two months service, where it will be mustered and inspected according to law.

I have ordered a supply of provisions, and other military stores to the Appalachicola by water, to be delivered at Fort Scott by the 30th of the next month—at which time I wish to be in readiness to adjust our difference with the Indians—should they be disposed to continue in a state of war, they shall receive a full portion of its evils; but should they desire peace, and yield to the demands of justice, they shall be gratified. In this case, the troops will be occupied in completing a road which I have commenced from this place, via Fort Crawford, on the Coahuila, to cross the Chintahochie about midway between Fort Scott and Gaines, and thence to Hartford in Georgia. By this route the distance from Georgia to this place and Mobile, will be considerably shortened—the road as I have reason to believe, will be better than that by Manna's, and it will moreover open a direct & easy communication between our different military posts near to, and north of the national boundary line, and for the most part within our own territory. By the old road, the traveller is compelled to pass near 150 miles through an Indian country; by the new, he will travel only 40 miles through the Indian country."

The time having elapsed when the troops should have rendezvoused, the acting governor, we understand, will comply with the above requisition in part only. From Irwin's, Blackshear's, Hamilton's and Scott's (late) brigade, it is contemplated to detach, by draft or voluntary enlistment, the troops that are wanted, who will be held in readiness to assemble at the shortest notice, when required to do so. It is ascertained, but we think it quite likely, that Gen. Gaines in consequence of not being supported by the expected auxiliary force from this state, or from some other cause, has deferred for a while his projected enterprise, that nothing has been heard from him since the date of the requisition.—This belief is strengthened by the fact, that the friendly Creek Indians, who will probably act in concert, are making vigorous preparations for a winter campaign against the Seminoles.

Interesting to farmers and grain dealers.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Hughes, Duncan & Co. whose late communications on this subject have been read with so much interest. We regret that we could not give it an earlier insertion. [Lang's Gaz.]

"Liverpool, August 13.

"The import of flour from the United States and from Canada, in July, was

75,000 barrels. The weather in this part of the country, with the exception of a very few fine days, has been wet and cold, and the wheat is still green; in other districts the weather, it is said, has been more various and less unfavorable, and from the newspaper accounts, what is coming fast to maturity in the southern counties. As yet no reports unfavorable to the growing crops have got into circulation, except that in London it has been said, and continues to be said, that there is some ailment.

From all parts of the continent the accounts of the crops are also very favorable, so that there is, at present, the prospect of an abundant harvest throughout Europe, and the prices of grain and flour are every where declining. It is not any longer the pressure of foreign supplies, nor supplies from the interior of the country into London, that causes the general depression in this country, for there has been a very scanty supply from either during the last five or six market days, and the prices there have made a stand; but every one is desirous of selling his stock before the harvest, under the apprehension that prices will be afterwards much lower. The sales of flour here are very large, and we understand that the three principal carriers convey on an average, daily, 3,000 to 3,500 barrels into the interior; but the import continues fully equal to this, so that the stock is maintained at 100,000 bbls, and it is generally expected that the advances for 3 weeks from hence in May and June of high prices, will have caused the remainder of the stock in America to be shipped off for this country. It is also said that Canada will furnish a supply of 50,000 barrels, including what has arrived. We do not expect, therefore, that the prices will advance much beyond the present quotations till after the harvest, unless the crops sustain a serious injury; it is not, we think, likely they will advance at all without such a cause. At our last corn market there was a good attendance of purchasers, but the holders being desirous of parting with their stock, prices did not improve. About 5,000 bbls. of flour were sold at from 48 to 50s per barrel; some fine wheat brought 12s 6d a 13s per 70 lbs.; in the lower descriptions of grain but little business was done.

We should be glad to furnish our friends with some satisfactory data upon which to form their expectations as to prices after the harvest. Besides, however, that so much depends on the character of accidents, nothing can be more vague than the knowledge possessed upon every point on which the question rests—the annual quantity consumed or produced, the quantity of hand, and the extent of foreign supplies, are little better than matters of mere conjecture. As far as we can form an opinion, the present stock is much less than is usual at this period of the year, and it is principally of inferior quality. The crops are backward in this neighborhood, and we believe that, except in the south, they are generally so; and late harvests, in this climate, are very precarious ones. On the other hand, though late, the crops do not hitherto appear to have sustained any serious injury, and they promise great abundance. The French harvest is gathering; it is said to be very productive; in which case the prices of wheat there will be very low; and admit of its being sent to this country, as long as the ports remain open. It may generally be remarked, however, that when the stocks in any country are much reduced, the markets can be but barely supplied for a considerable period after the harvest, so much is wanted for seed and the quantity of field work, which will not admit of delay, is so great, that all the labor of the farmer is monopolized.

The supplies from Archangel and St. Petersburg are only just beginning to arrive, and they are expected to be large. Considerable shipments are also expected from Russia, so that in the event of a good harvest, the prices of flour will probably not range higher than from 37s to 40s per bbl. We must ever call to your recollection that early in 1816 English wheat was as low as 2s 6d, or about 5s a 33s for flour; but that was the effect of a good harvest upon a good old stock; and in the present case it will only be a good harvest upon what we think a very diminished stock, which may be assisted, however, by a very considerable import. The exports from this country to the continent have not been sufficiently adverted to—the exports are supposed to be equal to the importations, which must have contributed to reduce the stock very materially—they were chiefly of inferior quality. The whole question rests on the productiveness of the harvest, and we shall keep your attention on the subject till it is decided one way or other, and give you the earliest information of such changes as may occur."

The first election in the new state of Mississippi took place in the first week of September. JOHN HOLMES is elected Governor of the state, and GEORGE POINDRELL representative to congress. There appears to have been no opposition to either of these gentlemen.

[National Intelligence.]

SENTIMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The answer of the president of the United States, to the address from the citizens of Pittsburg, contains the following patriotic sentiments:

"Devoted to the principles of our free republican constitution; incapable of de-

clining between the rights and interests of the eastern and western sections; and having no friendship, or animosity, or partiality, or prejudice, or respect to the public welfare, I shall pursue these objects, by such use of impartial and upright policy, as I appear, according to my best judgment, most likely to secure them. And on these principles, I shall always follow citizens in such measures as may be found conducive to the public welfare."

In the president's answer to the citizens of Detroit, he thus remarks:

"I partake with you the most perfect satisfaction at the present prosperity of our country, and congratulate you on the causes to which it may be justly ascribed. By the termination of party divisions, and the union of all our citizens in the support of a republican government and institutions, which I entertain, as I trust, a well-founded hope, I anticipated a long continuance of all the blessings which we now enjoy."

NEW DAILY AND THIRICK WEEK PAPER

At the Seat of Government.

MR. people of the United States are respectfully informed that in October next, there will be issued at the city of Washington, a daily and thrice a week newspaper, entitled

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON GAZETTE

Price, Daily, Ten Dollars per annum; and Thrice a Week, (viz. Monday, Wednesday and Friday) Five Dollars per annum: To be published every afternoon at two o'clock.

The size of the sheet to be super-royal. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Important public documents and statements will be printed at full length; competent reporters will be employed to furnish the proceedings of Congress for the Gazette; and all interesting articles of intelligence will be carefully selected and published.

PROSPECTUS.

The Editor of the WASHINGTON CITY WEEKLY GAZETTE, from the patronage he has already received, and the encouragement he is promised, intends, in October next, to publish a daily paper, and one three times a week. To the prosecution of this undertaking he has also been encouraged by other causes, perhaps equally powerful. When the extraordinary increase of population in the United States, and of course, the augmented demand for information from the seat of government, are taken into consideration, and the fact, that in the eastern section of the District of Columbia, embracing a population of near twenty thousand inhabitants, there is but one daily paper, the necessity and importance of an additional one must at once be obvious. What ever may be the estimation in which Washington is held, as to mercantile transactions and information, by those at a distance, it must be allowed, by all who know it, to be the greatest focus of political intelligence in the U. States, and the first point from which must emanate all the information of the country in relation to our political transactions.—Much transpires that is lost for the want of a proper vehicle of communication that would preserve its independence in reviewing the operations of the government; and many measures of importance are permitted to slumber, and the rubbish of legislative business, because they are not duly considered or properly displayed. In the hurry of, and perhaps we might also say, the inattention sometimes paid to legislative affairs of this country, it often happens that measures of a dangerous political tendency, or, at least, of injurious consequences to the nation, are adopted with but little opposition, because those consequences have not been fully developed by the press at the seat of government, and this cannot be done by a journal issuing seldom, or not once a day or three times a week. The one already in existence at this place, however well conducted, is not sufficient for this purpose, because it presses of political matter during the session is so great that one daily journal cannot embrace the whole, and must therefore be lost.

In addition to this, it may be remarked, that the columns of the National Intelligencer are devoted, almost exclusively to the proceedings and debates the popular branch of the national legislature, whilst those of the senate are neglected, or forgotten. This exclusion of the transactions of so dignified and important a branch of our government, from the public eye, has long been a subject of regret and complaint to the people of this country, and, indeed, to the Senate itself. Some efforts have been made to gratify the nation, by a full display of proceedings of this branch of the legislature, but those efforts have uniformly failed; and have failed, not from want of proper encouragement and patronage, but from causes it is not necessary here to develop. From the nature of things, one press, alone, cannot afford a full detail of the debates and proceedings of both houses of Congress. To therefore, an exclusive attention has thereto been paid, to the almost entire neglect of the other. The Editor will, however, labor to obviate this inconvenient and remedy this evil, and endeavor to give the nation an accurate daily re-

OF THE PRESIDENT.
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Cameron Mills, Sept. 30 1892w

Charles County, Rose Hall, sept. 50.

september 80

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the right side, there is a dark, textured binding or edge. The main part of the strip is a light-colored, off-white surface with a visible paper grain and some minor dust or speckling. Faint, illegible text impressions are visible along the left edge of the strip, appearing as dark, blurry marks. The overall appearance is that of a scanned edge of a book or a similar bound document.

